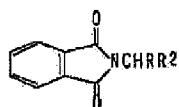


L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 85:32608 CA
 TJ Optically active aminoalcohol
 IN Nagase, Tsuneyuki; Aratani, Tadatoshi; Hazama, Motoo
 PA Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN. CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 50137911	A2	19751101	JP 1974-46151	19740423 <--
	JP 55023266	B4	19800621		
PRAI	JP 1974-46151		19740423		
GI					



II, R2=CHO
 III, R2=CH(OH)R1

AB Optically active amino alcs. $\text{RCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{R}_1$ (I; R, R1 = alkyl, aralkyl, aryl) were prepared by reaction of (-)-S-II with R_1MgX (X = halo) to give III, followed by elimination of the phthaloyl group. Thus, o-MeC6H4MgBr in THF was stirred with a solution of 4.06 g (-)-S-II (R = Me) in THF at -20° 4 hr to give crude III (R = Me, R1 = o-MeC6H4), which was chromatographed (C6H6-Et2O) to isolate 2.6 g erythro and 0.6 g threo isomer. A mixture of the erythro isomer and $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was refluxed in EtOH to give 93% erythro-I (R = Me, R1 = o-MeC6H4, (-), 1R, 2S). Similarly prepared were erythro- and threo-III [R = Me; R1 = Ph, 1-naphthyl, 2-MeOC6H4, 3,4-(MeO)2C6H3].